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The detached institutions of the group would appear in the place really occupied by them in the social medium which they had created; and some meritorious figures now obscured would appear showing forth the real share they had in the formation of the social body, out of which, with the lapse of time, was to spring the future nationality.

NOTES

PERIODICALS IN PARAGUAY

The following list is taken from pp. 158-159 of *Paper, Paper Products, and Printing Machinery in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay*, by Robert S. Barrett (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918), which is "Special Agents Series" no. 163 published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Newspapers and Stated Publications in Asunción

La Tribuna, Palmas 425; afternoon daily; established 1915; 8 pages, 16 by 22 inches; circulation, 3,500. Equipment: Augsburg (German) cylinder press; Mergenthaler; three typographs (German). Foreign subscription price, \$12 per annum; advertising rates, \$2.50 per inch per month.

El Diario, Estrella 352; afternoon daily; established 1904; 6 pages, 16 by 22 inches; circulation, 3,000. Equipment: Augsburg (German) cylinder press; two Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$2.75 per inch per month.

El Liberal, Palma 281; afternoon daily; established 1912; 8 pages, 14½ by 20½ inches; circulation, 2,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per an.; advertising rates, \$2.50 per inch per month.

Los Principios, Libertad 47; afternoon daily; established 1908; 4 pages, 16 by 23 inches; circulation, 1,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$12 per an.; advertising rates, \$2 per inch per month.

El Nacional, Villarica 211; afternoon daily; established 1916; 6 pages, 16 by 23 inches; circulation, 1,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$2 per inch per month.

Patria, Alberti 214; afternoon daily; established 1916; 4 pages, 17¼ by 26 inches; circulation, 1,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.50 per inch per month.

Comuneros, Benjamin Constant 180; afternoon daily; established 1917; 4 pages, 14 by 20½ inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.50 per inch per month.

El Noticiero Alemán, Independencia Nacional 275; biweekly in Spanish and German; 8 pages, 9 by 12½ inches; circulation, 1,000. Local subscription price, \$2 per annum; printed by H. Krause.

Revista del Comercio, Palma 182; bimonthly bulletin of the Chamber of Com-

merce; established 1911; 16 pages, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circulation, 1,500. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum.

El Economista Paraguayo, Avenida Pettirossi (Villa Ñanduti); weekly commercial journal; established 1909; 8 pages, 9 by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$4 per an.; advertising rates, \$0.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per inch per month.

Other pubs. in Asunción: *Prometeo*, Ayolas, esq. Jejui, *El Radical*; *El Bien*.

Newspapers outside of Asuncion

Concepcion: *El Municipio* (weekly); *El Mensajero* (weekly).

Encarnacion: *El Imparcial* (weekly); *La Voz del Interior* (weekly); *El Patriota* (weekly).

Ita: *El Itaño* (weekly).

Luque: *La Juventud* (weekly).

Paraguari: *El Progreso* (weekly).

Pirayu: *General Diaz* (weekly).

Villa Rica: *El Civico* (weekly); *El Orden* (weekly); *El Progreso* (weekly).

LIST OF ECONOMIC ITEMS REFERRING TO HISPANIC AMERICA

Items published in *Commerce Reports*, March–September 18, 1919

Activities of American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico. No. 208, September 5.

Advertising company organized in Lima. No. 163, July 14.

Aerial mail service for Colombia. No. 189, August 13.

Aerial navigation in Uruguay. No. 194, August 19.

American agricultural implements in Mexico. No. 204, August 30.

American firm buys Uruguayan cement works. No. 175, July 28.

American shipping in Rio de Janeiro. No. 162, July 12.

American textile machinery preferred in Colombia. No. 158, July 8.

American trade-marks pirated in Mexico. No. 184, August 7.

Argentine cereal prices. No. 207, September 4.

Argentine credit to allies. No. 177, July 30.

Argentine customs revenues. No. 178, July 31.

Argentine economist writes of United States trade with Latin America. No. 171, July 23.

Argentine export duties for July. No. 158, July 8; *id.*, for August, No. 182, August 5; *id.*, for September, No. 208, September 5.

Argentine exports for first six months of 1919. No. 207, September 4.

Argentine government interested in airplanes. No. 192, August 16.

Argentine learning to make its own shoes. No. 195, August 20.

Argentine notes. No. 173, July 25.

Argentine proposed bond issue. No. 217, September 16.

Automobile markets in the West Indies. No. 160, July 10.

- Bean crop of northern Lower California. No. 194, August 19.
Bill proposes control of next Cuban sugar crop. No. 185, August 8.
Binding twine for Uruguayan farmers. No. 154, July 2.
Branch of Royal Bank of Canada in Buenos Aires. No. 166, July 17.
Branches of Yokohama specie bank in Brazil. No. 179, August 1.
Brazil grants permission to organize aerial service. No. 159, July 9.
Brazilian commercial delegates visit Swansea. No. 216, September 15.
Brazilian government aid for livestock importation. No. 217, September 16.
Brazilian market for hosiery and snap fastenings. No. 200, August 26.
Brazilian trade with Portugal. No. 208, September 5.
Brazil's budget for the year 1920. No. 181, August 4.
British bank to establish branches in Rio Grande do Sul. No. 154, July 2.
British jewelry exhibit in Buenos Aires. No. 204, August 30.
British jewelry representative visits Montevideo. No. 153, July 1.
Buenos Aires shipping for first three months of 1919. No. 179, August 1.
Business failures in Argentina. No. 178, July 31.
Cable concession in Uruguay. No. 192, August 16.
The Cacao crop in the Dominican Republic. No. 208, September 5.
Canal construction in Brazil. No. 206, September 3.
Catalogues desired for Mexico City. No. 189, August 13.
Catalogues desired for Rio de Janeiro consulate general. No. 172, July 24.
Cattle raising leading industry in Bolívar, Colombia. No. 154, July 2.
The Chilean market for fuel. No. 205, September 2.
Chilean nitrate movement. No. 156, July 5.
Chilean nitrate production and exports for June. No. 201, August 27.
Chilean nitrate production during May, 1919. No. 171, July 23.
Clearing house at Montevideo. No. 213, September 11.
Clothing factory in Ciudad Juarez. No. 178, July 31.
Commercial conditions in Ecuador during May. No. 173, July 25.
Commercial conditions in northern Dominican Republic. No. 165, July 16.
Commercial notes from Brazil. No. 175, July 28.
Commercial travelers' fees in Latin America. No. 159, July 9.
Condition of the principal banks of Rio de Janeiro. No. 155, July 3.
Credit terms in Colombia. No. 163, July 14.
Cubans are buying jewelry. No. 206, September 3.

- Customs duties in Nicaragua. No. 177, July 30.
Decreased Mexican garbanzo crop. No. 181, August 4.
Demand for lumber and cement in Monterey. No. 174, July 26.
Demand for windmills in Argentina. No. 179, August 1.
Dental gold by parcel post to Uruguay. No. 173, July 25.
Desirability of opening mouth of Magdalena River. No. 175, July 28.
Development of petroleum resources in Cuba. No. 169, July 21.
Disposition of goods not duly retired from Chilean customhouse. No. 170, July 23.
Division of landed estates in Argentina. No. 165, July 16.
Domestic production cuts down imports of footwear in Brazil. No. 212, September 10.
Dominican Republic bonus. No. 203, August 29.
Dry goods importers in San Luis Potosí, Mexico. No. 196, August 21.
Economic conditions in Quito. No. 163, July 14.
Embargo on exportation of coffee from Peru. No. 180, August 2.
Erection of fuel oil tanks in Cuba. No. 210, September 8.
Estimate of Brazil coffee crop. No. 207, September 4.
To Exhibit modern agricultural machinery in Mexico. No. 173, July 25.
Expenses connected with business in Mexico. No. 213, September 11.
Exportation of cattle from Venezuela to Cuba. No. 209, September 6.
Exports from Mexico during 1918. No. 172, July 24.
Exports from Paraguay to United States for six months. No. 207, September 4.
Exports from the port of Antofagasta during July. No. 216, September 15.
Exports of oil from Tampico for May. No. 172, July 24.
Exports of crude rubber from Brazil and Peru. No. 211, September 9.
Extension of Brazilian railroad. No. 210, September 8.
Financing Uruguay's export trade. No. 177, July 30.
Freight embargo lifted on Mexican and Interoceanic railways. No. 170, July 22.
Freight rates from Argentina. No. 206, September 3.
Furniture manufacturers' trade expedition to South America. No. 171, July 23.
To Further project for opening mouth of Magdalena River. No. 168, July 19.
Glove trade of Venezuela. No. 191, August 15.
Grapefruit crop on the Isle of Pines. No. 213, September 11.

- Grapefruit crop prospects for Isle of Pines. No. 158, July 8.
- Guadeloupe crops. No. 195, August 20.
- Guayaquil market report for June. No. 195, August 20.
- Hydroelectric investment opportunity in Mexico. No. 158, July 8.
- Import duty on rice into Peru. No. 187, August 11.
- Import of cotton goods and yarns into Martinique. No. 191, August 15.
- Imports of coal in Brazil during April. No. 167, July 18; *id.*, during May, No. 194, August 19.
- Improved agricultural methods in Trinidad. No. 182, August 5.
- Improvement of Paraguayan commerce. No. 174, July 26.
- Increase in loading charges at La Guaira. No. 197, August 22.
- Increased postal money order business with Mexico. No. 189, August 13.
- Increased surtax on parcel post packages into Mexico. No. 188, August 12.
- Increasing Japanese trade with Argentina. No. 193, August 18.
- Japanese commerce with Uruguay. No. 153, July 1.
- June exports of rubber from Brazil and Peru. No. 197, August 22.
- Large deposits of Brazilian iron ore. No. 181, August 4.
- Latin American trade lists. No. 219, September 18.
- Leather industries in São Paulo. No. 196, August 21.
- Legal rate of interest in Dominican Republic. No. 193, August 18.
- Legal requirements for operations of foreign and domestic corporations in Brazil. No. 207, September 4.
- License fees of commercial travelers in Argentina during 1919. No. 181, August 4.
- Lists, of importers, dealers, etc., in Latin America. No. 213, September 11.
- Lists of importers in Latin-American countries. No. 190, August 14.
- The Lumber trade of Bolivia. No. 187, August 11.
- Machinery and supplies in use at nitrate mines. No. 166, July 17.
- Mahogany stumps available in Nicaragua. No. 186, August 9.
- Marine insurance in Argentina. No. 200, August 26.
- Market for American made dyes in Brazil. No. 160, July 10.
- Market for American tobacco in Mexico. No. 207, September 4.
- Market for coal at Rosario. No. 164, July 15.
- Market for condensed milk and straw hats in Para, Brazil. No. 216, September 15.
- Market for empty sacks at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. No. 155, July 3.

- Market for fly swatters in Montevideo. No. 186, August 9.
- Market for laundry soap in Uruguay. No. 163, July 14.
- Market for men's ready-made clothing in Chile. No. 175, July 28.
- Market for naval stores at Bahia, Brazil. No. 207, September 4.
- Market for preserves, jams, and jellies in Uruguay. No. 216, September 15.
- Market for telephone equipment in southern Brazil. No. 154, July 2.
- Market in Mexico for knit goods. No. 206, September 3.
- Match trade of Ecuador. No. 184, August 7.
- Men's shirt and underwear trade in Trinidad. No. 184, August 7.
- Mexican cattle exportation. No. 171, July 23.
- Mexican garbanzo crop damaged. No. 163, July 14.
- Mexican Pacific coast steamship service. No. 195, August 20.
- Mexican steamship line resumes service. No. 178, July 31.
- Mineral development in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil. No. 216, September 15.
- Mining output of Venezuela in 1918. No. 201, August 27.
- Motor trucks in São Paulo. No. 194, August 19.
- New banks at Curaçao. No. 207, September 4.
- New Brazilian decrees affecting German interests. No. 193, August 18.
- New Brazilian steamship service. No. 211, September 9.
- New bridge over the Macara River, Peru. No. 195, August 20.
- New coal mines in Colombia. No. 198, August 23.
- New customs tariff of Guatemala. No. 157, July 7.
- A New department store for São Paulo. No. 160, July 10.
- New department store in Monterey. No. 216, September 15.
- A New hotel in Rio de Janeiro. No. 154, July 2.
- New oil region in Mexico. No. 172, July 24.
- New ports in the state of Espirito Santo. No. 209, September 6.
- New steamship service between Chile and Italy. No. 172, July 24.
- New steamship line between France and South America. No. 213, September 11.
- New Uruguayan export duties on animal products. No. 159, July 9.
- Novelty-button trade of Mexico. No. 197, August 22.
- Nursery stock in northern Argentina. No. 203, August 29.
- Oil exports from Tampico district to United States. No. 212, September 10.
- Packages for Cuba must not be closed against inspection. No. 158, July 8.

- Panama Canal operations for May. No. 166, July 17.
Parcel post service at Baranquilla. No. 182, August 5.
Paving improvements in Bahia. No. 210, September 8.
Peruvian copper output for May. No. 176, July 29
Plans for improving Paraguayan steamer service. No. 173, July 25.
Practice of handling bills of exchange in Paraguay. No. 211, September 9.
Prices paid in Habana for charcoal. No. 216, September 15.
Probable sugar shortage in Mexico. No. 198, August 23.
Production of coffee in Chiapas, Mexico. No. 163, July 14.
Production of cotton and beans in Mexico. No. 154, July 2.
Projected service between Balearic Islands and River Plate. No. 166, July 17.
Proposed new railroad service between Ibaguë and Ambalema, Colombia. No. 168, July 19.
Quebracho extract stocks and production for 1919. No. 171, July 23.
Recent damages to Mexican national railroads. No. 206, September 3.
Recent shipping and trade data for Montevideo. No. 154, July 2.
Renewal of trade between Mexico and Germany. No. 209, September 6.
Reopening of silver mines at Guanajuato. No. 173, July 25.
Reorganization of Brazilian steamship lines. No. 207, September 4.
Resumption of Marine transportation at Vera Cruz. No. 166, July 17.
Samples of Mexican cabinet woods. No. 219, September 18.
Sewerage of Montevideo. No. 179, August 1.
Shipping bananas from Colon-Cristobal to New York. No. 159, July 9.
Shoe factories in Brazil. No. 209, September 6.
Small coffee crop for Ecuador. No. 195, August 20.
Street railway material desired in Colombia. No. 205, September 2.
Sugar mills in the states of Bahia and Sergipe, Brazil. No. 166, July 17.
Sugar situation in Mexico. No. 208, September 5.
Trade conditions in the Antofagasta district. No. 176, July 29.
Transfer of Guatemalan electric plant to American company. No. 160, July 10.
Trinidad's trade in drugs and medicines. No. 183, August 6.
Underwear, hosiery, and furnishings in Paraguay. No. 212, September 10.

Uruguayan commerce for April. No. 179, August 1; *id.*, for May, No. 172, July 24.

Uruguayans to study traffic question in United States. No. 171, July 23.

Value of a simple picture as a trademark in Mexico. No. 174, July 26.

Venezuelan budget for current year. No. 184, August 19.

Venezuelan trade for first half of 1918. No. 185, August 8.

Visit of Spanish trade commissioner to Paraguay. No. 216, September 15.

West Indian customs conference finishes labors. No. 176, July 29.

Wheat crop in Lower California. No. 193, August 18.

Mr. T. Esquivel Obregón, the author of the article "Factors in the Historical Evolution of Mexico", which appeared in the May number of this REVIEW, writes as follows under date of a letter of July 16: "I consider of great value the Bibliography of the Mexican Revolution", by Mr. Jones, who says that he has taken his data chiefly from a book by Castillo which has not yet come into my hands. In this work I note . . . one slight error, namely, the attributing of two works to one single author, but which are really the work of two separate authors, although brothers. One of these books is *La Influencia de las Cajas Rurales de Crédito Mutuo a Favor del Fraccionamiento de la Propiedad Territorial*, which was written, as Mr. Jones says, by Don Alberto García Granados, a man most worthy of respect because of his integrity, his culture, and his keen desire for the public welfare. . . . The other book is *El Problema de la Organización Política de México*, which was written by Don Ricardo García Granados, also a man of the highest culture and integrity, but now a refugee in New York. . . ."

From a Washington press (that of Byron S. Adams), but a publication of the Government of the United States of Venezuela, has appeared within the last few weeks, a translation of *An Address of Bolívar at the Congress of Angostura (February 15, 1819)*. This translation, which was made by Francisco Javier Yánes of the Pan American Union, was "ordered by the Government of the United States of Venezuela, to commemorate the centennial of the opening of the congress". The publication is an exact replica in English of the *Discurso de Bolívar en el Congreso de Angostura*, published in Caracas, 1919, which was noted in a recent issue of this REVIEW. The government decree authorizing the publication of the address will bear quotation in part:

Article 1. That a Spanish and an English edition of the address of the Liberator on the opening of the Congress of Angostura be published as a part of the commemoration by the Government of the United States of Venezuela of the centennial anniversary of the illustrious Assembly.

Article 2. Each edition shall consist of five thousand copies and each is to contain a portrait of the Liberator; this present decree; a commentary on the political ideas of Bolivar and the importance of said Congress; a photographic reproduction of the building where the Assembly met, and a fac-simile reproduction of the copy of the *Correo del Orinoco* in which the beginning and the end of this historic document were printed for the first time.

Article 3. The expenses involved in the execution of this decree shall be defrayed by the National Treasury, as required by law.

On his recent visit to Washington, the director of the National Library of Venezuela, Sr. Manuel Segundo Sánchez, was commissioned to take measures for the printing of the English edition.

Announcement is made by *The South American* of a book soon to be published in English, Spanish, and French, entitled *South America Past and Present*, by Luis Cincinato Bollo, who was formerly director general of the Civil Registry and Bureau of Demographical Statistics of Uruguay and founder of the *Demographical Yearbook of Uruguay*. Sr. Bollo is also the author of several books on geography, zoology, climatology, etc.

Ricardo Bustamante y Cisneros is the author of a timely and valuable treatise on the Indian communities, entitled *Condición Jurídica de las Comunidades de Indígenas en el Perú* (Lima, 1918).—PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

Sr. A. Dollero, of Habana, is the author of a recently published work on the Province of Matanzas entitled *Cultura Cubana: (obra Histórico-Cultural sobre la Provincia de Matanzas (su Evolución desde el Siglo XVIII, en Letras, Artes, Ciencias, Instrucción Pública, etc.))*, which may be procured from the author. It is issued at \$6.00 in paper and \$7.00 bound. The contents of the volume, which is copiously illustrated with plates and text engravings, are as follows:

PARTE PRIMERA

A los lectores.

- Chap. I.—Datos físico-geográficos sobre la Prov. de Mzas.—
El subsuelo.—Una excursión a San Miguel de los Baños.—El Censo.—Las Cuevas de Bellamar.

- Chap. II.—Al llegar a Matanzas (Impresiones y reminiscencias históricas).
- Chap. III.—Bibliotecas.—Fundación Caballero.—La Asociación Cívica Cubana.—Otros Centros de Cultura.—Deportes y Clubs.
- Chap. IV.—La Prensa matancera y su evolución desde el año 1813.
- Chap. V.—Sanidad y Beneficencia.
- Chap. VI.—Visitas a los Hospitales de Matanzas, Ermita de Monserrat, Cuartel de Bomberos, Estación Sanitaria.
- Chap. VII.—Filántropos.
- Chap. VIII.—Justicia.
- Chap. IX.—Representantes y Senadores por Matanzas.
- Chap. X.—Las Obras Públicas en la Prov. de Matanzas.—Carreteras.—Puentes.—El Acueducto de Matanzas.—Ferrocarriles.
- Chap. XI.—Evolución de la Instrucción Pública en la Prov. de Mzas. (Siglos XVIII-XIX-XX.)
- Chap. XII.—Visitas a planteles de I. P. de Matanzas (Oficiales y Particulares).
- Chap. XIII.—Beneméritos de la I. P. en la Prov. de Mzas.
- Chap. XIV.—Eruditos.
- Chap. XV.—Evolución de las Artes (El arte teatral y el arte musical). El arte pictórico.
- Chap. XVI.—Historia del Liceo de Matanzas (Bosquejo).
- Chap. XVII.—Evolución de las Letras (Literatos y Poetas.—Jurisconsultos.—Historiadores.—Oradores.—Hombres públicos.—Periodistas).
- Chap. XVIII.—Evolución de las Ciencias (Médicos.—Cirujanos.—Químicos.—Naturalistas.—Ingenieros).
- Chap. XIX.—Juventud intelectual matancera.
- Chap. XX.—La Prov. de Mzas. y las luchas por la Independencia de Cuba.
- Chap. XXI.—Patriotas (Apuntes para la Historia de la Prov. de Matanzas).
- Chap. XXII.—Españoles y Extranjeros notables o beneméritos.
- Chap. XXIII.—Matanzas.—Agricultura.—Comercio.—Industrias. (Ligero bosquejo desde el siglo XVIII).
- Chap. XXIV.—Algunas notas curiosas.

PARTE SEGUNDA

Excursiones por la Provincia de Matanzas (Datos e Impresiones)

- Chap. XXV.—Jovellanos.—Pedro Betancourt.—Carlos Rojas.
 Chap. XXVI.—Cárdenas (La ciudad.—El Museo.—Varadero).
 Chap. XXVII.—Cárdenas (Sanidad y Beneficencia).
 Chap. XXVIII.—La Prensa de Cárdenas y su evolución (Bosquejo).
 Chap. XXIX.—Algunos apuntes históricos acerca de Cárdenas.
 Chap. XXX.—La evolución de la I. P. en Cárdenas (desde el año 1844).
 Chap. XXXI.—Cárdenas: Comercio e Industrias.
 Chap. XXXII.—Unión de Reyes.—Alacranes.
 Chap. XXXIII.—Santa Ana o Cidra.—Sabanilla del Encomendador.
 Chap. XXXIV.—Colón.—Agramonte.—Bolondrón.
 Chap. XXXV.—Limonar.—Perico.
 Chap. XXXVI.—Martí.—Manguito.—S. José de los Ramos.—
 Jagüey Grande.—S. Antonio de las Cabezas.
 Chap. XXXVII.—Notas complementarias.

PARTE TERCERA

Apéndice

- Chap. XXXVIII.—La Colonia Español y las demás Colonias extranjeras.
 Chap. XXXIX.—Índice de Selección.
 Chap. XL.—Algunos juicios críticos sobre la obra "Cultura Cubana" (tomo I).

Dr. Toribio Esquivel Obregón, former Minister of Finance in Mexico, is the author of a recent book which he calls "Essays on Hispanic American Sociology", entitled *Influencia de España y los Estados Unidos sobre México* (Madrid, Casa Editorial Calleja, 1918). The volume, after a lengthy introduction by the author, is divided into five parts as follows: part 1 consisting of thirty-six chapters, being a discussion of the Constitution of the United States and somewhat of the Mexican government (the first chapter of this part being "Espíritu conciliador y conservador que predomina en la constitución angloamericana"; part 2, consisting of six chapters, treating of "Las instituciones municipales"; part 3, consisting of eight chapters, treating of "El problema del indio.—Cómo lo plantean los Estados Unidos"; part 4,

consisting of four chapters, treating of "Datos históricos sobre la propiedad territorial de México"; and part 5, consisting of five chapters, treating of "Interpretación económica de la historia de México". It is understood that Dr. Esquivel Obregón has translated this volume into English and that its publication in this country may be looked for. In his preface, the author states that he was inspired to write his book after reading Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, which he says "was a series of surprises to me, which produced in my mind, not new ideas, but the consciousness of those ideas that had been working themselves out in me, and which I had not yet formulated with clearness to myself, and indeed I would not have considered myself authorized to give utterance to those ideas before seeing them not only in type, but demonstrated by facts taken from Anglo-American political history—facts which although entirely distinct, proved the theses which the political events of Mexico with irrefutable logic had been forcing on me as firmly established truths". There is a promise of another possible book, namely, one treating of the Monroe Doctrine from the Hispanic American viewpoint and other matters. Dr. Esquivel Obregón is at present residing in New York. As will have been gathered from his recent contribution to this REVIEW he is opposed to the present régime in Mexico. A full review of his book will be published in a later issue of this periodical.

The Reverend Samuel Guy Inman, well known in Hispanic America, as well as in many sections of the United States for his work in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association (Committee on Coöperation in "Latin" America), has recently published through the Association Press, New York, a book with the striking title *Intervention in Mexico*. The foreword is a vigorously written endorsement of the book and the things for which it stands by Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University. The reader is not left in doubt as to the author's sentiments from the very first page to the last. Mr. Inman, who likes Mexico and the Mexicans, through knowledge gained through personal contact, pleads that the internal troubles of Mexico be settled from within instead of from without. The work is a discussion, from many angles of the Mexican question, all arguments leading to the single conclusion of the un-wisdom of foreign intervention. In the present temper of many citizens of the United States, it will not be strange if the volume meet with some hostility, but, on the other hand, the sentiments expressed

will find warm approval in many quarters. The book is worth a calm and judicious reading, for the author has given considerable thought to its content, and whether one agree with him in all things or not, he must acknowledge that the work has been written with sincerity and with an endeavor to see the Mexican side. The material is treated under six chapters as follows: Various aspects of the problem; Is the present disturbance in Mexico a real revolution; What kind of a man is Carranza; What Mexicans think of Americans; The present situation in Mexico; Future relations between Mexico and the United States; and an appendix on a proposed University in Mexico. The book will be discussed in a later issue of this REVIEW.

Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means has in preparation a work entitled *Aspectos Antropológicos de la Literatura Andina*, which is to be published in Lima by *Mercurio Peruano*. The volume, which will have a prologue by Dr. José de la Riva-Agüero y Osma, will treat of racial influence on Peruvian, Ecuadorian, and Bolivian history, and especially of the literature of that group of countries.

Professor Bernard Moses, who must ever be remembered gratefully by students of Hispanic American history for his notable contributions to this field of study, has produced in his *Spain's Declining Power in South America* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1919), another volume, which will become, like his previous works, one of the landmarks in the study of Spanish colonization. In this book are discussed in the fourteen chapters: The beginnings of a new society; State of the Spanish dependencies in South America, 1730-1750; The Spanish-Portuguese boundary treaty of 1750 and the war of the Seven Reductions; The expulsion of the Jesuits; The creation of the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata; The revolt of Tupac Amaru; The revolt of the Comuneros in New Granada; The conspiracy of Gramuset and Berney; The reorganization of the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata; Awakening interest in science and politics—Mutis and Nariño; Lima and Santiago at the end of the century; The state of Venezuela and Miranda's expedition; The British capture and loss of Buenos Aires; Peru and Chile at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In his last sentence, the author sums up the end toward which he has worked, as follows: "The growth of a new spirit, the development of a will to be free, the rise in the creole-mestizo society of the power and the determination to organize itself for emancipation, and the long struggle to overthrow the

ancient régime fill a new period in the history of Spanish South America". This work will be reviewed in a later issue of this periodical.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has recently published as no. 185 of its Special Agents Series, *Advertising Methods in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia* by J. W. Sanger, of Los Angeles, a man well known in the advertising field. As a preparation for his report, Mr. Sanger visited the countries embraced therein. A similar report has already been made for Cuba and one will shortly appear for the east coast of South America. To quote from the letter of submittal in the present report, "Mr. Sanger found Chile the only country on the west coast that presents, despite its remoteness from modern merchandising practices, an encouraging field for general advertising, particularly through the medium of its excellent daily newspapers and publications". This report (pp. 56) may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, for ten cents. It contains much useful information, and all teachers of Hispanic American history and conditions would do well to have a copy of it, as well as of all the publications of the Bureau dealing with Hispanic America.

The Americas for July contains among other items: "The business awakening the war brought to Brazil", by Leon J. Bensabat; Spain—a European nation just starting to develop"; and "Team work between America and Cuba has paid well for both", by John H. Allen. In the August number appear: "Brazil—a land whose future promises another United States"; and "Second Pan-American Congress to meet January 12, 1920.

The July issue of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* publishes among other things: "Chilean conveyances yesterday and to-day", (transl. from *Auto y Aero*, Santiago de Chile); "Dr. Epitacio Pessoa's visit to the United States"; "Elemi of Tropical America", by C. D. Mell; "Intellectual progress in Mexico", by José Vasconcellos; "Interior cities of Brazil", by J. De Siqueira Coutinho; "Latin American tariffs", by William C. Wells; and "The second Pan American Commercial Congress". In August appeared: "Birds of Brazil", by R. W. Shufeldt; "The centenary of the battle of Boyacá", by Angel César Rivas; "Commercial and industrial education in Chile", by Félix Nieto del Río; "Latin American tariffs (part II.)", by William C. Wells; "Nahuel-Huapi National Park", by Víctor Andrés; "The

significance of the conference"; "Writers of Honduras", by Francisco José Albir.

Rev. Dr. Peter Guilday, the able secretary of the Board of Editors of *The Catholic Historical Review* was compelled during a part of the summer to take an enforced rest because of overwork. Because of this numbers 2 and 3 of the above-named *Review* (those for July and October) have been printed together. The Rev. Victor F. O'Daniel, O. P., S. T. M., has just been appointed an associate editor.

Of special interest to students of Hispanic American history in this double number is Charles E. Chapman's "A great Franciscan in California: Fermín Francisco de Lasuén". The issue throughout is of interest.

The review *Centro-América*, published in Guatemala City, as its name indicates, is concerned with things Central American. In the number for January-July, 1919, the following matters are discussed: "Algunos datos curiosos para la historia anecdótica de Centro-América"; "Conversión de la deuda interna en Costa-Rica"; "Información centro-americana"; "La instrucción pública en Guatemala", by Benito Pérez-Verdía; "José Enrique Rodó y el Americanismo literario"; "Mensajes presidenciales"; "El problema de la degeneración en Centro-América"; and "Tratado general de la paz y amistad entre las repúblicas centro-americanas".

Cuba Contemporánea for August has the following papers: "Chile-Perú (La inmoralidad de un tratado secreto)", by Félix Nieto del Río; "Evolución del socialismo moscovito", by F. de P. Rodríguez; "Lanuza y un capítulo de Sismondi", by Julio Villaldo; "La política de los Estados Unidos en el continente americano", by Raúl de Cárdenas; "Política internacional americana", by J. C. Zamora. The issue for September has articles as follows: "La literatura cubana juzgada en los Estados Unidos" (transl. by Guarina Lora de Henríquez from Coester's *Literary History of Spanish America*); and "La política de los Estados Unidos en el continente americano", by Raúl de Cárdenas. In its October issue appears: "Algo más sobre Tacna y Arica", by Juan Clemente Zámora; "La literatura cubana" (*ut supra*); "México y los Estados Unidos", by Juan Clemente Zámora; "El profesor Eugenio Florian", by José A. del Cueto.

Hispania for October contains a paper by Professor Rafael Altamira in Spanish entitled "El primer congreso internacional de hispanistas"; and "A course of study in Spanish for high schools", by E. L. C. Morse. The number is notable for its bibliographical information, much of which is of Hispanic America. As pointed out before in this REVIEW, the bibliographical notices and lists published in *Hispania* are useful not only to the teacher of Spanish but to the historical student as well.

Inter-America for August presents the following translations from Spanish into English: "A great journalist dead", by Gonzalo Zaldumbide (transl. from *América-Latina*, Paris, January 1, 1919); "The intellectual work of Leopoldo Lugones", by Gregorio Uriarte (transl. from *Nosotros*, Buenos Aires, December, 1918); "The North and the South: The United States and Latin America—Observations upon a timely subject" by Jesús Semprum (transl. from *Cultura Venezolana*, Caracas, December, 1918); "The renewal of metaphysics: its possible renovation, according to José Ingenieros" by Armando Donoso (transl. from a monograph published in Santiago de Chile, in 1918); "Río de Janeiro", by C. M. (transl. from *Estudio*, Barcelona, February, 1919); "The soul of Amado Nervo" by Napoleón Acevedo (transl. from *Nuestra América*, April, 1919); and "A tribute to Amado Nervo" by Manuel Gálvez (transl. from *Nosotros*, Buenos Aires, April, 1919). The issue for October contains the following matter of value to students of Hispanic America: "The dictatorship of the proletariat", by Mario Guiral Moreno (transl. from *Cuba Contemporánea*, Habana, July, 1919); "An interview with Dr. Brum", by a correspondent (transl. from *Myriam*, Buenos Aires, 4th year, no. XXX,); "Lima", by C. M. (transl. from *Estudio*, Barcelona, June, 1919); "Novel changes in the constitution of Uruguay" (transl. from an editorial in *Cuasimodo*, Panamá, June, 1919); "Rosas and Doctor Francisco", by José de Armas (transl. from *Eos*, San José, Costa Rica, May 15 and 30, 1918); "The struggle for independence in Argentina", by Rufino Blanco-Fombona (transl. from *La Reforma Social*, Habana, March, 1919).

La Lectura, which is published in Madrid each month, and which is now in its nineteenth year, devotes considerable attention to bibliography, and reviews of periodicals in two hemispheres.

The *Mercurio Peruano*, a monthly review of social sciences and letters, now in its second year, is published in Lima under the directorship of the well known Víctor Andrés Belaúnde. César Antonio Ugarte and Manuel R. Beltroy are the secretaries of the editorial staff, the rest of the staff consisting of the following: Juan Francisco Elguera, Adán Espinosa Saldaña, Luis Góngora, Mariano Iberico Rodríguez, John Mackay, José Leonidas Maldueño, Francisco Moreyra y Paz Soldan, Cristóbal de Losada y Puga, Alberto Ureta, Alberto Ulloa Sotomayor, Carlos Ledgard, Horacio H. Urteaga, Luis Varela Orbegoso, and Carlos Wiese y R. Among contributors are: Ventura García-Calderón, José de la Riva-Agüero y Osma, Clemente Palma, Juan Bautista de Lavalle y García, Pedro Yrigoyen, and Enrique Castro y Oyanguren. The review is published under an admirable format, and the articles and other material printed range from belles lettres to history and the sciences. In the June (1919) number the following articles are of chief interest: "Cuestiones de asistencia social", by Antonio Sagarna; "Daniel Hernández y la Escuela de Bellas Artes", by A. Jachamowitz; "La diplomacia del riel (Lima y Buenos Aires unidos por ferrocarril)", by Ricardo Tizon y Bueno; "Don José Payás", by Carlos Ledgard; "Observaciones sobre la organización social del Perú antiguo" (4th part), by Dr. Erich Zurkalowski. In the issue for July appear the following: "La adhesión de la República Argentina al tratado de alianza defensiva Perú-Boliviano de 1873" (4th part), by Pedro Yrigoyen; "Amado Nervo", by Luis Góngora; "La descentralización administrativa en Colombia", by M. A. Carvajal; "Divagación literaria", by Clemente Palma; "Etimología quechua de la palabra guacho", by José Gabriel Cosío; "El hundimiento de la escuadra peruana (16 de enero de 1881)", by Juan Pedro Paz Soldan; "José M. Valle-Riestra", by Luis González del Riego; "La misión de la 'Hispanic Society' de Nueva York", by M. B.; and "Una nota sobre Prehistoria Peruana", by Philip Ainsworth Means. Noteworthy articles in the issue for August include: the 5th part of "La adhesión", etc., by Pedro Yrigoyen; "Evolución de la arquitectura en el Perú", by Teodoro Elmore; "Exposición y objeto del criterio", by Santin Carlos Rossi; and "La primera centuria", by Carlos Ledgard. As pictorial supplements to the above three numbers of the review are published attractive colored prints of Bolívar and San Martín, one of Señora María Olavegoya de Barreda, and another print showing "The dress of our grandmothers". This periodical takes its name from an older publication which began appearing weekly in Lima in January, 1791.

The *Mexican Review* or *La Revista Mexicana* (for it is known by both names), now in its third volume, is published in the City of Mexico under the editorship of George F. Weeks, with Edmundo Melero as business manager. This paper, which claims a circulation of 25,000, is apparently published in the interests of the present Mexican government, and most of the items are in the style of propaganda. Under the heading "Mexican News Bureau", is the announcement "Accurate news by wire or mail of all important matters. Special articles on any Mexican topic prepared by competent writers. Photographs furnished when desired. Questions answered. Special inquiries undertaken". The traveling representative in the United States is E. H. Talbot, who has resided for many years in Mexico. Material is printed both in English and Spanish, although articles are only roughly similar at times. Among the items for July are the following, the titles in each language being given): "Discoveries of prehistoric remains" ("Hallazgo de restos prehistóricos"); "Lands recovered for the people" ("Tierras recobradas para el pueblo"); "The man with the goatee" ("El hombre de la perilla"), by Manuel Carpio; "Mexican highways and byways" ("Por caminos y veredas de México"), by George F. Weeks (also continued in the August and September issues); "Mexico no longer a 'grab-bag'" ("Las condiciones actuales de México"), by Jack Neville; "Mexico's golden (silver) opportunity" ("Oportunidad para la plata mexicana"), by M. T. Chestnut; "Mexico's large foreign commerce" ("Comercio extranjero de México"); "In the petroleum field" ("En el campo petróleo"); and "A visit to Mexico" ("Una visita a México"). In August were published the following: "Carranza makes trouble" ("Carranza constituya la dificultad"); "Empiricism of Latin America" ("El empirismo de los gobiernos latino-americanos"), by Manuel Gamio; "How unions and strikes are legalized" ("La legalización de las uniones y las huelgas"); "Mexican educational films" ("Películas mexicanas instructivas"); and "Six hundred millions in petroleum" ("Seiscientos millones en petróleo"). In September, among other things were the following: "An American's views on Mexico" ("Un Americano opina sobre México"), by Adolphe (de Castro) Danziger; "The Catholics are satisfied" ("Los Católicos están satisfechos"), by Robert H. Murray; "English capital in Mexico" ("El capital inglés en México"); "More facts about damage claims" ("Más cerca de las reclamaciones"); "Proposed new petroleum law" ("La nueva ley de petróleo"); "A sample oil concession" ("Ejemplo de una concesión petrolera"); "Some facts for interventionists to con-

sider" ("Consideraciones para los intervencionistas"); "Vested rights not ignored" ("Sobre los derechos adquiridos"); "Young Men's Christian Association" ("La Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes"), by Walter C. Taylor.

Chief articles published in *The Pan-American Magazine* during the last few months have been as follows: May—"Argentine economic problem"; "Bolivian financial agent in the United States"; "British and Americans in South America", by W. H. Koebel; "Impressions of Haiti", by J. S. Howat, and "Opportunities for American capital in Chile", by Felix Nieto del Rio. June—"Aerial transportation in South America"; "The Brazilian coffee crop"; "Foreign trade of Brazil during 1918"; "Mexican finance and Mexico's foreign creditors"; "Santiago, the capital of Chile, a century ago"; "Travels from Buenos Aires, by Potosí to Lima", by Anthony Zachariah Helms; and "Will the United States hold its present trade in Argentina?", by Robert S. Barrett. July—"Business conditions in Argentina"; "Investment of United States capital in Latin America"; "The league of nations and South America"; and "Second Pan-American Commercial Conference". August—"Cattle raising in Colombia"; "Central American problems"; "Exhibition of Brazilian textiles"; "The field for electrical development in South America"; "Mexican-American friendship"; "The new provisional president of Peru"; and "Promoting trade between North and South America". September—"Anglo-South American trade", by B. Sanin Cano; "Cuba's constitutional suffrage amendment", by General Enoch Herbert Crowder; "The oil fields of Mexico", by Leon A. Harvey; "The personality of the Chilean people", by Ernesto Montenegro; "The proximate future of immigration to Argentina"; "The supremacy of the sugar industry in Cuba"; and "The unity of the West Indies", by P. W. Wilson.

The initial number of the *Pan American Review*, which is published monthly as the organ of the Pan American Society of the United States, was issued in February, 1919. In it, the objects of the Society, which have for some years been familiar to those interested in Hispanic America, are stated as follows:

To promote acquaintance among representative men of the United States, and those of the other republics of America.

To show hospitality and attention to representative men of the other republics of America who visit the United States.

To take such other steps, involving no political policy, as the Society may deem wise, to develop and conserve mutual knowledge and understanding and true friendship among the American republics and peoples.

In the first number of the Review, Dr. John Bassett Moore, after stating the objects of the Society, declares that the Review is being undertaken as a step in the realization of the aims of the Society. In each number of the periodical are contained a foreword, one or more articles, and personal notes and general items of interest connected with Hispanic America. Among articles already published are the following: "Brief biographical sketch of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil" (June); "Business ethics in Pan American trade" (February); "Commercial arbitration with Latin America" (July); "Hands across the equator" (September), by Harold Martin; "Intellectual relations of the Americas" (September), by Samuel G. Inman; "Inter-American educational ties" (September); "The Pan American High Commission: its constitution, work, and prospects" (February), by John Bassett Moore; "Some impressions of the sixth National Foreign Trade Convention" (June), by Francis B. Purdie; and "South American Shipping" (May and August). It is hoped that this new review will have a long, prosperous, and influential life, for it is filling a field—that of the personal—that no other periodical dealing with Hispanic America has entered so fully. Since the initial issue there is discernible a steady progress that will cause this organ to be looked for eagerly.

The *Pan Pacific*, during August and September has published the following articles; "Investments in South America" (September), by A. A. Preciado; "Latin-American harbors" (August), by Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh; "Mexico making progress" (September), by Lazaro Basch; "Peruvian copper rich investment" (September); "Publicity an art in Latin America" (September), by F. Eugene Ackerman; and "Rio Janeiro a city of activity" by Lucie Muller Morgan.

Revista Comercial, of Montevideo, publishes the following in its issue for June: "El comercio y la política (La Unión Democrática)"; "La cuestión social"; "Las huelgas argentinas"; and "La prensa y la expansión económica".

The *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras* (Buenos Aires) contained the following noteworthy articles in its June issue: "Federación argen-

tina", by A. Quiroga; "La moneda internacional en las estadísticas americanas", by E. J. Weigel Muñoz; "El presidente y el congreso en la teoría y en la vida de la constitución", by J. A. González Calderón; and "Tratado de alianza argentino-peruano de 1873. Revelación y anotación de documentos" (continued in issue for July), by Pedro Yrigoyen. The July issue contained the following: "El capital de sociedades anónimas", by Roberto Rubens; "Criterio individual experimental de la educación y de los métodos pedagógicos", by Genaro Giacobini; "El examen de ingreso a la universidad", by José M. Monner Sans; "La figura histórica de Alberdi", by Ernesto Quesada; "Legislación obrera", by E. S. Zeballos; "Pardo de Cela", by M. Castro López; "La raza argentina", by W. Tello; "Sarmiento antiguo y moderno.—El verdadero Sarmiento", by César Reyes; "Sud-América en el congreso de la paz". "El Río de la Plata", by M. de Oliveira Lima; and "Universidad de Chile (Discurso en la recepción del académico don Julio Vicuña Cifuentes, 27 de abril de 1919", by Arcadio Ducoing.

Revista Económica, of Valparaíso, Chile, in its number for June 2, 1919, publishes an interesting article on "El comercio exterior del Brasil"; and one on "Cooperación internacional. La estabilización monetaria".

COMMUNICATIONS

New York, July 16, 1919.

Dear Sir:

. . . The study most interesting to me [in the May issue of *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*] is that by Mr. Priestley, on the "Mexican Literature of the Present Revolution." The reading of this article has served to confirm my impression of the difficulty in forming an idea even half way approximate on the life, character, and problems of a nation, through a literature completely saturated with passion and intended rather to establish a thesis than to reveal the truth; and that it is impossible to impart a real and true knowledge to the foreigner who has been in the country for a few months or perhaps for a few years, but who has been engaged in a special kind of work which has not allowed him to make historical studies and to get at the origin of things, to show him the vast difficulties which present themselves for the modification of things, and how the revolutionary process is useless for bettering that social status from the moral and economic, and even patriotic, point of view. The fact that Mr. Priestley

compares the work of Molina Enríquez with the works on Mexico of Humboldt and that of Señora Calderón de la Barca is a proof of how things with a false appearance can be mistaken at a distance for pure gold. To those of us in Mexico who know Molina Enríquez and his work, this appears to be a profanation. Humboldt was a man of great knowledge who had the enormous advantage as an authority, of knowing many countries, and his study was based on the fundamental law of all solid knowledge, namely, comparison. He came to Mexico for the sole purpose of pursuing scientific studies, quite removed from anything of a political character. His generalizations are deductions carefully drawn from facts. His knowledge of physics and mathematics, as well as of history and literature, surprise and at the same time delight the readers of *Cosmos* and of the *Vistas de las Cordilleras*. Señora Calderón de la Barca wrote a small book on Mexico which has sufficed to make her name immortal. The secret of her success depends in part because of the fact that she also used the comparative method. But the reason why her book is far ahead of other works of a similar nature, as, for instance, *Notes on Mexico*, by Poinsett, the first minister of the United States to Mexico, is found in the fact that Señora Calderón de la Barca put into her work not only her great intelligence, but also her heart, which was more responsive and even greater than her intelligence. She could behold Mexico with a spontaneous sympathy born from her penetration. It is interesting to note how in her book the first impressions were not favorable, and how, little by little, as she took account of the character of people and things, her sentiments became modified and her judgment fixed. She did not share that conventional sympathy which some foreigners show for the Indian, mingled with contempt toward the class which has given to Mexico what it possesses of culture—a sympathy which is so much the less convincing because such persons would not be ready to give to the Indian or to individuals of other races the treatment given them in Mexico. From this sentimental insincerity arises the fact that all their estimates are wrong and they are incapable of analyzing the causes of our social status, Molina Enríquez has brought to his work neither the enlightenment of Humboldt nor the spontaneity or profundity of sentiment possessed by Señora Calderón de la Barca. He talks of the zone of cereals without knowing it; and of the influence which he supposes it has exercised on our history, without knowing that our history gives the lie to every one of his assertions in respect to the law that those who have dominated the zone of the cereals have dominated

Mexico. He makes generalizations which he calls historical laws, such as, for instance, that a transformation in the proprietary regimen of a country has never taken place without a bloody revolution. This generalization has served as an excuse for all the crimes committed by the present revolutionists, who have caused a change in the ownership of property, but have not made a greater number of proprietors. And that generalization, which immediately influences the will of those who are ignorant of history is without foundation to those who have sometimes taken the trouble to read history with some attention. Molina Enríquez asserts that the large landowners are against any separation from their landed estates. Through personal experience in splitting up rural estates in Mexico, I can testify that for a long time there has been no proposition more pleasing to the large landowners than is that of the purchase of their estates, for by the sale of them, they become free from their enslavement to the banks, to which they have never been able to repay the debt once contracted and for which they have worked all their life long. National agriculture has not produced enough to feed our people or to pay the debt which the agricultural proprietors support;—a state of affairs in which neither the large nor small rural proprietors have any blame. Agricultural property was on the way to a very rapid splitting up, considering the economic condition of Mexico, when the mistaken banking policy of Limantour in 1908, and the ensuing revolution stayed that evolution which had begun exactly with the advent into power of General Díaz—of that same General Díaz, to whom the Mexican politicians attribute *a priori* the concentration of property into a few hands. The movement of the splitting up of rural property has been manifesting itself since the obtaining of independence, and perhaps before that event. It was restrained or made to take several steps backward in the time of Juárez, to whom writers like Molina Enríquez attribute also *a priori* the movement of the splitting up of property. All these facts have been brought out in my book, *Influencia de España y de los Estados Unidos sobre México*, accompanied by statistical data which have not been refuted, and which, indeed, far from that, are today accepted as the truth by the Carrancista writers and officials themselves. . . . In my book, I study the history of territorial property and the causes of the impoverishment of Mexico. . . . Molina Enríquez might assert, will surely assert, that I am a reactionist, . . . but I have been the only Mexican, who, while minister, presented to Congress a project of law for the splitting up of territorial property in Mexico, a project

which was welcomed by those classes whom Molina Enríquez asserts have no wish to be dispossessed of their lands. . . .

Sincerely,

T. ESQUIVEL OBREGÓN.

Berkeley, California, October, 1919.

Dear Sir:

I am grateful to you for sending me Mr. T. Esquivel Obregón's comments on my review in the last HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW of Mr. Molina Enríquez's book on the land question in Mexico. I can, I hope, remove some misconceptions. Mr. Esquivel Obregón has received two erroneous impressions from my article. First, he has failed to note my preliminary statement that I was endeavoring to represent the thought of the author but not espousing his opinions. Second, he gathers that I put Molina Enríquez on a par with Humboldt and Madame Calderón. Hardly that, as will be seen from a closer reading of my statement; furthermore, Humboldt and Madame Calderón were both foreigners, writing with brief personal experience of Mexico; Molina Enríquez writes in the midst of controversy, but with the knowledge of a Mexican, who at least thinks about the questions he discusses, sometimes erroneously, as Mr. Esquivel Obregón justly points out. Great books are like great men; they have great faults, but they excite thought, and, ultimately, settlement of problems. They help to bring solutions to pass. So with Molina's book. So with Mr. Esquivel Obregón's criticism.

Mexican *expatriados* may necessarily dissent from my statement that the book is a great one. I read it with the keenest interest before I knew anything about the writer. I have since learned that he has been quietly relegated to a position of no political influence in Mexico because he is considered too radical. That need not destroy our faith in his book, for the Revolution, as I understand it, in so far as it is based on the land issue, is very largely postulated on the basic errors which Molina Enríquez desires to depict and to remedy. He is more consistent; probably less politic, than those influences which have relegated him to obscurity.

I have also read from cover to cover Mr. Esquivel Obregón's *Influencia de España y de los Estados Unidos sobre México*. Unfortunately, I had not seen this book until the article which Mr. Esquivel Obregón criticises had been printed, or I should have included it in that résumé of Mexican literature of the Revolution, for it deserves a high

place among the writings which have been evoked on one side or the other of the weary struggle. After reading that book, the pertinent parts of which are epitomized in the author's article in the last *HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, one will agree with him that Molina Enríquez would call him a reactionary. Conservative would be a better designation. He is at one extreme, with Molina Enríquez at the other. In spite of this, there is a chance of reconciling the two attitudes, for they agree on the main issue, namely, that large holdings of land ought to be subdivided for the sake of the social results. Mr. Esquivel Obregón was urging that program when his government fell, perhaps because the operation necessarily moved too slowly. Mr. Molina Enríquez went into a lesser, but an important, office, on a property-dividing platform, and was removed from his post for putting his program into operation, perhaps because he moved too rapidly.

It is not for me, foreign to Mexico, though keenly interested in her history, her welfare, her future, to dispute facts with the distinguished gentleman who has held cabinet positions in Mexico. He knows more about Mexico than I ever can. So does Mr. Molina Enríquez. From my distance, I look upon these two gentlemen as types of the means of Mexico's salvation. They are not far apart in their love of country, in their solicitude for her welfare. They have differed, not as to the ends desired, but as to means and agencies. They have both made intensive studies of the land problem, from diametrically opposed positions, but they both desire to march on the same goal. Thousands of Mexicans are like each of them. If only their minor differences could be reconciled, and God grant they may speedily be so, we should be able to look out upon a rejuvenated Mexico whose sons, overlooking the extraneous and immaterial, would be carrying their native land into that prosperity, that general well-being material, social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, which is the devout hope of every well-wisher of Mexico.

Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY.